

## More poisoned oranges in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP). — Three Israeli oranges injected with metallic mercury were discovered in English cities today, police said. One was discovered in the northern industrial town of Mansfield where authorities launched a hunt for what they believe is a contaminated batch of oranges, all but two of which has been sold. Other poisoned oranges were discovered in Liverpool and Southampton in the Humberside region of Eastern England, police said. At least six poisoned oranges have been spotted in Britain following a claim by a guerrilla group that it had injected Israeli oranges with mercury to sabotage the export industry.

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## King inaugurates Queen Alya Fund

AMMAN, Feb. 11 (J.T.). — His Majesty King Hussein today opened The Queen Alya Fund for Social Work, an institution established as a tribute to the late Queen and dedicated to strengthening and promoting social work in Jordan.  
Upon arrival at the institution building, the King was met by Princess Basma, Chairperson of the institution's Board of Trustees, and by board members. After a brief cutting-the-tape ceremony, the King met with representatives of a number of welfare associations. Later Princess Basma accompanied the King on a tour of the various sections of the institution and explained their activities and organisation.

The fund's official brochure says that its task of securing world-wide philanthropic commitments stems from the urgent need to deal with the different social problems facing the people of Jordan.  
The fund will support and promote efforts which are primarily preventive rather than curative and will work to ensure funding for each of the following areas of concern:  
— the social and vocational rehabilitation of the poor, the invalid, the aged and the neglected  
— the development, nourishment, overall welfare and care of children  
— the improvement of institutions to care for the mentally retarded and those in need of special education  
— the expansion of institutions to care for the physically handicapped and to improve opportunities for their training and rehabilitation  
— the stimulation of local community development both to improve the delivery of services and increase local pride in a rising standard of living  
— the creation of a junior college system to provide a corps of trained, mid-level professionals to help satisfy national needs in allied health, human services and the broad sectors of business and industry  
— the encouragement of a strong cultural programme through increased work in art, music, drama and folklore and the cultural development of children at an early age.  
The fund will work in close cooperation with the many voluntary organisations in Jordan and with the government. It will also seek the help of international philanthropic sources.  
The opening ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister, the Chief of the Royal court, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and a number of senior officials. Also attending were the late Queen's parents and ambassadors whose nations have honorary members on the board of trustees.

## Feasibility study for Hijaz railway to be undertaken this year

By Ian Kellie  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 11 — A short list will be drawn up by the technical committee of the Hijaz railway this April of the 10 or 12 companies best qualified to undertake a feasibility study for rebuilding the Damascus-Medina railway line.  
The selection will be based on the answers to a questionnaire sent out last week to 33 companies from 12 different nations.  
The questionnaire was prepared at the meeting of the Hijaz railway technical committee, held in Riyadh from Jan. 30 to Feb. 2. The committee is composed of two representatives from each of the three countries participating in the scheme — Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. It will meet again in Riyadh on April 10.  
As well as drawing up the short list, the committee will then discuss their proposals for the "detailed scope of work" to be considered for feasibility.  
The short listed companies will be given not less than two months to draw up technical and financial estimates for the feasibility study. The successful company is likely to be asked to carry on as the consultant for the project if the feasibility study is favourable.  
This follows the decision to rebuild the Hijaz line, which was taken by the ministers responsible for transport in the three countries during their meeting here last October.  
Part of the line is still functioning, but because of its antiquated narrow gauge its capacity is severely limited. The new line would involve rebuilding all 1,302 kms of the historic line from Damascus to Medina in standard gauge.  
This will link all three countries to the railway networks of Turkey and Europe.  
Mr. Hassem Taher, Under-Secretary at the Transport Ministry told the Jordan Times today that it was hoped to have the railway built by 1985 or even sooner.

## Ethiopia mounts drive to open vital railway

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 11 (R). — Ethiopian troops, in a drive to reopen the railway line between Addis Ababa and Djibouti, have advanced some 70 kms. into territory held in eastern Ethiopia by Somali forces, diplomatic sources said here today.  
On the other prong of Ethiopia's attack driving southwest towards Jijiga, heavy air and artillery strikes continued but there was little movement by ground forces, according to informed sources.  
Newly-delivered Soviet MIG 17s and 21s — totalling about 40 — are carrying out much of the bombing. They were seen yesterday landing and taking off from the Debre Zeit air force base south of the capital by journalists being driven past in buses to see a peasants' cooperative.  
An Ethiopian force is pushing along the railway from Dire Dawa, one of the two staging areas for Ethiopia's Soviet and Cuban-backed offensive to recover the Ogaden region. The force has reached the town Madi Galla, more than halfway to the frontier of the newly independent Djibouti Republic, according to the diplomatic sources.  
Somali forces have also apparently been driven from the stretch of the railway they occupied between Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa.



President Anwar Sadat smiles as Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres (left) explains a point during their meeting at Klesheim Castle on Saturday near Salzburg. Sadat came here to meet Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky while the Israeli politician joined them after a visit to Germany. (AP wirephoto)

## Fighting subsides in Beirut as Sarkis, Khaddam start talks

BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (R). — Fighting between Syrian and Lebanese forces subsided today as Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam held urgent peace talks here with Lebanese leaders.  
The Christian east side of the city was tense but quiet after four days of fierce street fighting left more than 150 people dead and many wounded.  
The clashes involved Syrian troops attached to an Arab League peace-keeping force and a combination of Lebanese army units and rightwing militias.

Mr. Khaddam began discussions with President Elias Sarkis after arriving from Damascus. The foreign minister was accompanied by Maj-Gen. Najj Jami, the Syrian Deputy Defence Minister.  
Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros joined the talks in the presidential palace, high on a hill overlooking the Christian sector.  
President Sarkis conferred earlier with leaders of the rightwing Christian parties and Lebanese and Syrian army commanders.  
No details of the talks were released, but the Beirut daily Al Safir repeated an earlier report that Syrian President Hafiz Assad has demanded the disbanding of the Lebanese army.  
The newspaper, normally well-informed on Syrian affairs, said Khaddam began discussions with President Sarkis after arriving from Damascus.

rs, said President Assad wanting the army to be reformed without officers who led rightwing militias during the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war.  
The latest fighting quickly spread after Lebanese soldiers, commanded by one of these officers, objected to Syrians erecting a roadblock outside their barracks on Tuesday.  
As the peace talks began, a few civilians emerged cautiously from their homes in the Christian area, but the comparatively empty streets contrasted dramatically with the normal bustling activity in the Moslem west side of the city.  
Heavily armed Syrian soldiers, covered by comrades sheltering behind sandbagged positions, rigorously searched all vehicles approaching Ashrafieh, the heart of the Christian district.  
Syrian troops manned a roadblock about half a kilometer from where rightwing gunmen guarded the headquarters of the National Liberal Party (NLP), which was active in the fighting against the Syrians.  
Travelers from south Lebanon meanwhile reported that rightist forces exchanged sporadic fire with Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies overnight.

Scenes reminiscent of the civil war  
The Syrian and rightist positions are no more than 20 metres apart on some sectors of the front which includes the Christian district of Ain Al Rummaneh and Shiyah, a Moslem section of the battered Lebanese capital.  
"See the factory chimney over there and the tents just beneath it," said a rightist commander in Ain Al Rummaneh, his black beard set at a rakish angle. "These are the Syrian front positions."  
The Syrians were on the western side of the ragged line splitting Beirut into a Moslem west and Christian east.  
Today on one of the roads leading to Shiyah, sat a Syrian

armoured car knocked out in yesterday's battles. "They haven't taken it back, they no longer try to come here," a rightist militiaman carrying a Belgian-made assault rifle remarked.  
Fighters in Ain Al Rummaneh said all four checkpoints previously manned by Syrian troops of the 30,000-strong Arab League peace force had been abandoned. There was no sign of a Syrian presence either in adjoining Fum Al Chebbak district.  
Shiyah and Ain Al Rummaneh were quiet today as the antagonists awaited the outcome of the political talks.  
But the occasional crack of a sniper rifle kept the front-line men on their toes.  
Civilians in crowded Ain Al Rummaneh and Ashrafieh took stock of the death and destruction wrought by the fighting yesterday, the fourth day of the conflict. One of the main Syrian roadblocks was a shattered ruin.

## Carter glad U.S. message boy days are over in M.E.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (R). — President Carter has expressed satisfaction that the United States is no longer the "messenger boy" in Middle East peace negotiations.  
The president said the United States had benefited greatly by the start of direct Israeli-Egyptian talks. In comments made to a group of media executives yesterday and released today, Mr. Carter said: "It is a very encouraging and frustrating thing to be the intermediary or messenger boy between a group of leaders in the Middle East who won't even speak to each other."  
But Mr. Dayan declined to go into detail beyond saying that he had been told in a meeting here yesterday with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton that the talks could begin some time after next week.  
Mr. Dayan was making a hurried exit from a private luncheon meeting of the United Jewish Appeal, when he stopped to answer a reporter's question as to whether he was optimistic over the resumption of the talks, broken off last Jan. 18 by President Anwar Sadat.  
He answered: "Yes I am. I was told (by Mr. Atherton) that the talks would resume sometime after next week and I hope they will be fruitful."  
In Washington, State Department officials cautioned there were several intermediate steps that must be taken before the talks could resume. Prime among them was an Israeli-Egyptian agreement on a declaration of principles.  
Mr. Sadat called home his foreign minister from the political committee talks in Jerusalem last Jan. 18 after accusing Israel of intransigence and arrogance.  
But today, Mr. Dayan suggested the real reason for the break-up may have had to do with the fact that Egypt was operating without other Arab states at the bargaining table.  
Mr. Dayan insisted that Israeli settlements in the Sinai Desert were not a major stumbling block to the Middle East talks and told reporters:

## Sadat meets Peres in Austria, says he is determined on peace

SALZBURG, Austria, Feb. 11 (R). — President Anwar Sadat conferred with Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres today and said afterwards he was determined to pursue his peace mission in the Middle East, even if it proved to be his last.

"I'm determined to pursue the road to peace with full vigour," Mr. Sadat told a press conference here following a working lunch with Mr. Peres, joined by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at a 17th century country mansion owned by the Austrian authorities.  
The one-hour meeting, the first discussions between the two leaders since they met briefly during Mr. Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem last November, was arranged by Chancellor Kreisky.  
The Egyptian leader said he had invited Mr. Peres to visit Cairo. But he also said that neither the talks in Salzburg nor the invitation was an attempt to try to split Israeli politicians.  
Mr. Peres said he was not a negotiator, and that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had approved of the talk in Salzburg.  
President Sadat said he was not worried about criticism from other Arab nations and he reminded newsmen of the 1975 Salzburg meeting he had with then U.S. President Gerald Ford which led to a Middle East disengagement.  
"At that time I was attacked like I am now by certain Arab leaders, but it did not have any effect on the momentum of the talks," Mr. Sadat said. "I am not feeling that I am alone at all."  
Sadat, Peres and Kreisky met at the 17th-century Klesheim Palace near here.  
Dr. Kreisky, who welcomed the two men separately to the official government mansion, first briefed Mr. Sadat on a trip he made earlier this week to Moscow and talks there with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.  
Then he retired to let the two Middle East leaders meet privately.  
After a working lunch, the three staged a news conference attended by about 150 newsmen.

Mr. Sadat said his meeting with Mr. Peres resumed the talk he had with Israeli opposition leader in the Israeli parliament during his Jerusalem visit. It was at this point that Mr. Sadat said he hoped the talks would be continued and that he invited Mr. Peres to Egypt.  
Dr. Kreisky suggested the meeting with Mr. Peres to Mr. Sadat while he was holding talks in Washington with President Carter earlier this week, according to Egyptian sources.  
Mr. Sadat said his discussions with Mr. Peres were "a new step in our cooperation along the road to peace and security for all nations."  
Mr. Peres stopped off in this western Austrian city to see Mr. Sadat, en route to a Socialist International discussion in Vienna on the Middle East.  
He said the Israeli Labour Party hoped that Mr. Sadat's peace efforts, beginning with his journey to Jerusalem, would end with a full-fledged peace in the Middle East.  
Asked about the chances of Mr. Begin returning to Egypt following the break up of Middle East talks in Jerusalem at foreign ministers' level, Mr. Sadat said he was holding off an invitation pending a new round of shuttle diplomacy by Mr. Alfred Atherton, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs.  
Mr. Atherton is due to fly to the region in the next week to try to get the peace talks resumed. They were suspended on Jan. 18 when Mr. Sadat recalled his delegation.  
Mr. Sadat called his peace mission "holy" and then asserted "even if it is my last mission, I will continue with it."  
Mr. Sadat flew off to Bucharest about two hours later than originally scheduled.  
The Egyptian president flew to Constanta on the Romanian Black Sea coast, where President Nicolae Ceausescu has a villa, when Bucharest airport was closed by fog. The two leaders were expected to stay in the Black Sea area for the whole of the planned 24-hour visit.  
Authoritative sources said Mr. Sadat regarded the Romanian leader as a "valuable conduit" in relaying Egypt's view of the peace process to the Soviet Union.  
Mr. Sadat will be in Paris and Rome on Monday.

## Senator calls on U.S. to cut aid to Israel

NICOSIA, CYPRUS, Feb. 11 (AP). — U.S. Senator James Abourezk called on the United States today to cut military and economic aid to Israel to force it to "withdraw from occupied Arab lands and recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians."  
The Saudi State Radio, monitored here, said the Democratic senator from South Dakota, who is of Arab descent, made the statement in an interview with the Saudi daily newspaper "Al Nadwah."  
"This is the only method of action which Israel would understand," the senator was quoted as saying.  
Israel's policy of establishing new settlements in the West Bank, and its refusal to withdraw from occupied territories as part of a peaceful Middle East settlement "has deeply split America's Jewish community and American sympathisers of Israel," Mr. Abourezk added.  
Mr. Abourezk said Americans have become "more open to the Arab point of view, and I think this was expressed by President Carter when he recognised the rights of the Palestinian people," he said.

## Mideast peace talks to resume soon, Dayan says in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said last night that he had been told by U.S. officials that Middle East peace talks, broken off last month amid Egyptian charges of Israeli intransigence, would resume soon.  
But Mr. Dayan declined to go into detail beyond saying that he had been told in a meeting here yesterday with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton that the talks could begin some time after next week.  
Mr. Dayan was making a hurried exit from a private luncheon meeting of the United Jewish Appeal, when he stopped to answer a reporter's question as to whether he was optimistic over the resumption of the talks, broken off last Jan. 18 by President Anwar Sadat.  
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Mr. Dayan insisted that Israeli settlements in the Sinai Desert were not a major stumbling block to the Middle East talks and told reporters:



Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is seen in New York under heavy guard as he arrives for a closed luncheon meeting with leading members of the United Jewish Appeal in New York Friday. (AP wirephoto)

"From what I know President Sadat feels he cannot make a separate peace. His problem is how to bring King Hussein to the negotiating table."  
Mr. Dayan is on the third day of a 10-day fund-raising visit to the United States. His trip is also seen as an Israeli counter-offensive to President Sadat's weekend talks with President Carter.

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## Assessment after one year's operations:

## Women's affairs department plays vital development role in Jordan

It is now almost a year since the Department of Women's Affairs was set up under the guidance of Mrs. In'am Al Mufti. How has the Department developed over the past 12 months and what progress has been made in achieving its aims and objectives? Ginette Devaney visited Mrs. Mufti at her office to find out.

In June of last year a comprehensive plan was published to integrate fully the women of Jordan into the working population. The Department of Women's Affairs has established itself as a "think-tank" and co-ordinator for the activities of the different organisations working for the advancement of women in this country.

It plans to encourage and continue with current programmes, sponsor new ones and create model programmes to hand over to local organisations and to act as the jumping-off point for the mobilisation of women throughout Jordan.

Mrs. Mufti told the Jordan Times that from the beginning it was her intention to become involved with all the other ministries and departments whose work and interests overlapped those of her own Department. Accordingly she set out to make contacts and prepare the ground for future co-operation.

She and her staff are now in constant contact with people dealing with women's affairs in the Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture, Economy and Industry and the National Planning Council.

Contacts have also been established with the private sector in both trade and industry. The internal structure of the Department has been developed and Mrs. Mufti explained it to me thus:

"This Department within the Ministry of Labour must have the backing of official people from government. This could be in the form of a Commission through the role of the Crown Prince, through those people with the interest in the advancement and integration of women with both the authority and time to devote for this purpose. From concerned Ministries, the private sector and the universities will evolve an executive commission of full-time appointees, both men and women, to work in full co-operation with the Women's Department. This Commission will be the backbone of the Department and of its work. It takes much more than one Ministry to do this work and the link will be there in the Commission for the further appointment of 'key people' for future efforts".

A contract has been signed with UNESCO for the study of the curriculum, methods, educational materials and books in all Jordan's schools in order to ascertain the differences between the education given to boys and girls and to decide if this influences or shapes attitudes to the sex roles in early life.

This work will start immediately and as it has both the facilities and the staff to run the study and produce the report, the Royal Scientific Society has been designated to take control of the project.

## Community colleges planned

Preliminary talks have taken place for the preparation of training programmes and teaching methods of vocational and technical help needed for the Community Colleges planned by the Women's Department.

The first such college will be opened in 1979. Much hard work has gone into the planning of these programmes of study as Mrs. Mufti is determined to see that the highest standards are set in these colleges.

Flexibility will be the key-word training and courses will be run according to the ability, educational standards and time available of the students concerned.

Courses will be established for high school leavers and young adults, both male and female, who will be able to attend during normal college hours and also for older adults and those who through family and other commitments, are unable to attend at regular hours.

This facility is not available in further education establishments at the moment and if this project is a success Jordan will become the centre for such education and training for the whole of this region with an experience and knowledge available to all Arab countries.

Mrs. Mufti told me "since Jordan supplies the whole Arab world with labour it will be helping the whole area".

It is planned to use all available modern educational techniques and equipment, such as tapes, slides, film strips and all audio and visual aids employed in current teaching practice.

The system includes a theoretical academic and practical workshop for the training of instructors in these methods and use of equipment. The Ministry of Education will be involved in the running of the Community Colleges and it has a strong vested interest in seeing that modern, up-to-date establishments are created where all can come for vocational or academic training, especially those women who up until now have not had the opportunity to further or even gain, an education because of lack of suitable courses and the inflexibility of college hours.

## Funds made available

The Department now has the money to mobilise women to work with others all over the country -- meetings and conferences have been arranged in order to discover specific needs and how best to meet those needs. Programmes have been organised in co-operation with local women. An outstanding example is the events which have taken place in Suf, a village North West of Jerash.

Some of the village women read of the Department's activities in the local press, saw television coverage and asked for assistance in setting up a community centre of their own. A general meeting was arranged at which Mrs. Mufti and some of her staff attended.

There were all sorts and ages of women present -- teachers, nurses, mothers, housewives, agricultural workers, all with different problems, needs and aspirations for the future. As a result of this general meeting it was decided to form a committee to help the women to develop abilities as persons in their own right and to contribute to the community as a whole.

This committee came to Amman to the Department's offices at the Ministry of Labour to discuss how the advancement and integration of their women could be achieved. All the women of the village have the right to be involved with this activity and such was the enthusiasm that very soon a community centre will be established where women can go at differing hours for training and for any other activities arranged locally such as films, discussions and talks.

The courses will be suited to the needs of the students not vice versa. They will be set up as and when they are requested and will be geared to local requirements.

It has already been agreed to set up study programmes related to the family -- health, nutrition, home management, family planning and civics. This last is especially important as it will give many women, some for the first time, an insight into the workings of their country and a knowledge of their rights and privileges under the law.

## Utilising traditional skills

Some of the older women amongst the villages considered that they would not be good enough and have nothing to offer the community as they had little or no education but they soon understood that they could, in reality, play a vital role in making their society a healthy and prosperous one.

Some of these women are skilled straw and leather workers and, while learning new skills themselves, will be passing on their own knowledge to other students. With the assistance of artists it is hoped to pass on modern methods of design and variety of artistic ideas so that these naturally talented people will be able to produce high quality, uniquely hand-made articles in enough quantities for local, tourist and even export sales.

It is expected that more such self-help groups will be formed in other villages and towns with the assistance and guidance of the Department of Women's Affairs.

As a direct result of the formation of the Department, Mrs. Mufti established the Amman branch of the Business and Professional Women's Club. At the beginning the membership was twenty-five -- this has now been increased to forty-five and future growth is expected. This club is aimed at the working and business women of the city, to enable them to upgrade their abilities and to open opportunities for further technical or administrative training in whatever field they are involved in.

Mrs. Mufti told me that there are plans afoot to combine and federate all the existing university women's groups and to begin research and data collection of women's affairs in Jordan.

University students are to be encouraged to co-operate in the training and counselling of women and to assist in the mobilisation of younger women in promoting assistance and programmes of education and instruction.

Such schemes as researching into the needs of home-makers -- the price and availability of household appliances and equipment marketed, which make life easier in the home.

## Compiling lists

The Information and Public Relations staff of the Department of Women's Affairs are busy compiling lists of the names of all qualified women in the country with their specialisations and where they can be contacted, so that any request for such people can be answered immediately and new faces can be seen at the many meetings and conferences where specialists are required.

At the moment there are no women represented on the higher boards and councils of Jordan -- some new blood cannot help but improve and widen the scope and outlook of such bodies.

## PEOPLE AND PLACES

Compiled and edited by John Bonar

## It's a long way from Bucaramanga

For Marcos Navas Flores, a late operator and national cycling champion from Bucaramanga in Colombia the spur to hit the road, now 90,000 kms. long which has led him to Jordan, was his divorce from his wife in 1969.

Riding bicycles the 41-year-old Marcos and his 18-year-old son, Jorge, left home in August 1969 with \$100 in their pocket to tour the world.

The first stage of their tour took them through northern South America, the United States and in 1971 they arrived in Canada.



Marcos Navas Flores and Vespa

In 1972 the enterprising duo set off for Spain to begin a European tour, during which they were joined by Marcos' daughter, Isabel. After touring through Spain, France, the United Kingdom and Italy, they ended up in Greece. During a protracted stay there Marcos lost both his travelling companions to true love. Isabel married a Greek and parked her Vespa scooter in the shade of the olive groves. Jorge married an Australian girl and pedalled his bicycle onto a boat for Sydney.

Marcos cycled alone, doing a tour of Egypt before going back to Greece and then on through Turkey to Aleppo in northern Syria. There Isabel and her husband motored down on the Vespa to see him.

## Clean eating

Would that more establishments follow the example of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. They have just invested in some equipment that resembles nothing so much as a giant washing machine and spin dryer. In fact, that is exactly what the equipment is. It takes a payload of 200 kilos, but not of clothes. For this is the latest move the hotel has made to keep its kitchen hygiene at the highest international level.

All fruit and vegetables served in the hotel now pass through this machine where they are chemically cleansed and spin dried before reaching the chefs.

Amongst the other gleaming equipment in the Intercontinental's kitchens is a vacuum sealing plastic wrapping machine.

## Famous salesman passes through

Spiro Agnew, the ex-Vesp under ex-President Nixon of the United States passed through town this week, on one of his regular tours of the Middle East selling on behalf of several American manufacturers. One of his assignments is selling uniforms to Arab armies.

## Celebration time in Cairo



Celebrations in our typesetting department downstairs as Abu Serraj has proudly announced the engagement of his daughter, Iham who works in the finance department of the Egyptian Petroleum Company to Dr. Imad, the company physician with the Egyptian Tanning Co.

## Tenth-rate planes, first-rate drama

It is difficult to see President Jimmy Carter of the United States agreeing to sell Egypt the 60 or so F-5E fighter planes that President Sadat has requested without making some reciprocal and simultaneous American gesture to the Israelis in the same arena of arms sales. The likelihood now is that the Americans will go through with a rather bewildering scenario of selling fighter planes to both Egypt and Israel, with Egypt getting the F-5Es and Israel getting the far more sophisticated F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers. How this fits into President Carter's declared aim of reducing arms deliveries to hot spots of the world is hard for us to understand, if the event is within the realm of things understandable.

President Sadat, to make things more complicated has called the F-5E a tenth-rate plane. In fact, the F-5E was specifically designed and produced by the Americans to be sold abroad as a cheap and reliable combat aircraft, just right for local wars, unlike the more sophisticated F-15 and F-16 jets. But if the F-5E is a tenth-rate plane, the Americans selling it to the Egyptians is a first-rate political gesture. More cruel people than us would call it a necessary payoff of sorts to help Egypt remain in the American camp in the new alignment of forces that has emerged in the post-1973 Middle East. President Sadat cannot long remain without an alternative source of arms to replace the Russians whom he so unceremoniously booted out of his country several years ago, along with their MiG jets and spare parts.

It seems that the United States has little choice than to give President Sadat the guns he requires, and, to make the giving politically palatable at home, to give Israel better guns with which to beat up the Egyptians in case the Holy Land is thrown into another local war. The spectacle is all rather bewildering. More cruel people than us might say that life is crazier than fiction.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI Saturday said that Israel has succeeded in introducing the settlements problem into the heart of Arab issue exactly as it had introduced the problem of secure borders across the Security Council's resolution 242...

It appears, the newspaper adds, that the United States looks at the Arab issue through Israel's eyes, seeing nothing but the settlements problem as a main obstacle that can be overcome only by direct negotiations and quiet diplomacy; and the Palestinian problem, which the U.S. recognised in a spell of conscience sobriety, but also as a stumbling block that can only be overcome within the context of Israel's satisfaction.

The Arabs trust in the U.S. has been misplaced. They lost the bet on the American horse which Israel trained to run in one direction only -- a direction which fosters Israel's expansionist ambitions and supports its aggressive intentions by all means of effort, money and weapon. Al Rai's says, adding: When will the Arabs be able to convince the U.S. that they are more deserving than Israel in protecting its (America's) interests in the region and more capable than Israel in threatening these interests at the same time? This is the question and this is the problem...

Under the heading "The Trap" AL DUSTOUR says it appears that the trap which depleted Arab effort on the Lebanese scene for the past years, has returned back to play a role, probably worse and more dangerous than any previous one.

It says no sooner did a call come out for building up Arab intrinsic strength and close Arab unity than the Lebanese scene assumes the shape of a snare that aborts Arab effort and prevents re-organisation of Arab ranks, after these became convinced that only through building their own power can they be able to escape the vortex of Zionist intransigence...

The newspaper was referring to the recent eruption of communal fighting in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut which aims at "pushing the Arabs to fight each other before they wake up to Israel's coup dealt to the peace efforts, and before they move to gather themselves together once more".

The Arabs, the newspaper says, should act seriously, courageously and wisely, to "dismantle" the snare as soon as possible.

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## CYPRUS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE FESTIVAL

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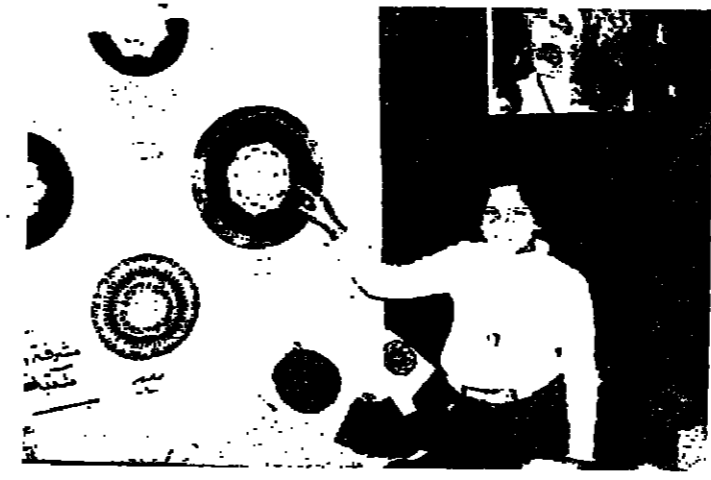
We have made arrangements for Jordanian players to participate for JD 50, including air ticket, half-board at 1st class hotel, transfer from and to airport and participation fees.

For more details, please contact:

International Traders, Jordan Insurance Bldg. A, Third Circle, phone 42356.

You can also book through your travel agent.

Deadline for bookings is 18/2 at 12:00 hrs.



A pretty young student shows off some her work at the Centre.

## National News Roundup

### More buses on rural routes

AMMAN, Feb. 11 (JNA). — The Minister of Transport, Ali Suheimat said today that the General Transport Corporation will shortly acquire a number of buses to transport passengers between Amman and the various governorates. Seven buses will run from Amman to Irbid in the evening of each Thursday and from Irbid to Amman each Saturday. These buses can also be used for school picnics on Fridays during which they would be staying in Irbid and can be chartered for the purpose, the Governor of Irbid Mounir Khalil said Thursday. The corporation over the past two months has imported 60 buses with the aim of easing communication problems in the Kingdom.

### Direct dialing links Irbid and Aqaba

IRBID, Feb. 11 (JNA). — A direct telephone line has been opened between the town of Irbid in the north and the Port city of Aqaba. Callers in Irbid can now dial direct without recourse to the Amman Central Exchange.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The Friends of Archaeology and the British Council present a lecture by Prof. Nicolas Ziadeh entitled "Archaeology as a Tool of the Historian" on Monday at 6:30. The lecture will take place at the British Council.

### THE BRITISH COUNCIL

and

The Friends of Archaeology

present

a lecture by Dr. Nicolas Ziadeh :

ARCHAEOLOGY AS A TOOL OF THE HISTORIAN

Monday, Feb. 13 at 6:30 p.m.

at the British Council Centre

# Sri Lanka's president gets nearly dictatorial powers under new government style

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Junius Jayewardene believes that developing countries like his need "a strong executive not subject to the whims of an elected parliament and not afraid to take... politically unpopular decisions." So, he has amended the constitution and from Feb. 4 the government became presidential-style. Mr. Jayewardene is the nation's first president and he has almost dictatorial powers.

By 'Garnini Navaratne

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka. — In May, 1972 Sri Lanka, then a monarchy, became a republic. Now, its cabinet-style government has given way to a presidential executive.

The past five years or so have witnessed more rapid and radical constitutional reforms in this Asian island than in all the previous 25 years.

The latest reforms, which took effect on Feb. 4, are the most radical in the country's post-independence history.

Parliamentary democracy has been retained, but the new office of president is vested with almost dictatorial powers.

This is the idea of Prime Minister Junius Jayewardene, who became the first president under the new system.

He first put forward the idea 10 years ago. Addressing a political conference in Colombo, he said that what developing countries like Sri Lanka needed was "a strong executive not subject to the whims and fancies of an elected parliament and not afraid to take economically imperative but politically unpopular decisions."

Protest against Westminster system

It was a protest against the Westminster-style constitution granted by the British at independence in 1948. Under it, though independent, the King (later the Queen) of England remained the sovereign of Sri Lanka from whom all power and authority were derived.

The British Privy Council remained the final court of appeal, with power to strike down even legislation passed unanimously by the island's "sovereign" parliament.

A partly-elected and partly-nominated second chamber, the

senate, was instituted as a check on the elected House of Representatives.

There was a strict separation of powers, the judiciary being vested with power to overrule the legislature and the executive.

The constitution itself was held to be incapable of amendment in certain respects owing to the existence of entrenched clauses guaranteeing fundamental rights.

This system was regarded more as hindrance than a help in the daily business of government of a developing country.

But no government, until Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Socialist - Trotskyist - Communist United Front was installed in office in a landslide in 1970, had the requisite two-thirds majority in parliament to effect changes.

The constitution adopted by Mrs. Bandaranaike's government in 1972 proclaimed Sri Lanka a republic, thereby ending the country's last constitutional links with Britain.

### All-powerful parliament

Its most significant feature was that it made the fully elected National State Assembly (new name for parliament) all-powerful. No other authority, not even the Supreme Court, had the power to question its actions.

Within the assembly the cabinet, headed by the prime minister, was the real seat of power.

A chapter on fundamental rights was also embodied in the constitution. But these rights could be restricted by the Assembly "in the national interest."

This constitution was criticised because there were no checks against abuses by any party which had an absolute majority in the fundamental

rights were not enforceable through the courts.

While it was being drafted, Mr. Jayewardene proposed that at Sri Lanka opt for a presidential executive, but this was rejected.

He obtained the people's mandate to implement the idea when his liberal United National Party was returned to power at the July, 1977 election, winning as many as 140 of the Assembly's 168 seats.

The prime minister has now become a mere figure-head, carrying out the president's orders. There is a proposal to abolish the office altogether and have a vice-president instead but there has been no decision yet.

On his score, opposition parties have expressed grave misgivings that Sri Lanka might end up in a dictatorship.

The Charles de Gaulle-like Jayewardene himself has in the past been accused of harbouring dictatorial ambitions.

But he has pointed out that during the seven-year regime of Mrs. Bandaranaike, even in the absence of such powers as now granted to the president, Sri Lanka was under a virtual dictatorship.

Mr. Jayewardene has also pointed out that unlike before fundamental rights, including press freedom, have been made inalienable.

While the news system appears to be akin to the American and French systems in many respects, it differs from them in one vital respect.

In the United States, the ministers or secretaries of state are from outside the Congress; in France, ministers are chosen from among members of the National Assembly, but they must give up their seats on appointment.

But in Sri Lanka, the ministers, who will be chosen from the Assembly, will continue to be members of it and be answerable to it.

Also, the president will have the right of audience in the Assembly at any time he wishes.

The switch to the presidential system coincides with the adoption of an "open door" economic policy.

The rupee has been devalued by nearly 100 per cent and allowed to float until it finds its level; most import and foreign exchange controls have been removed; subsidies on food have been slashed; in short, the country is moving away from socialism towards free-market capitalism. So Sri Lanka has a new style government as well as a new economic order.



Mr. Junius Jayewardene

It formed the crux of the amendments to the 1972 constitution approved by the Assembly last September, but whose implementation was delayed until Feb. 4, the date on which independence was granted.

The sovereignty of the people, hitherto vested in the Assembly, is now shared with the president who, after Mr. Jayewardene's tenure, will be elected directly by the people for a six-year term independently of elections to the Assembly.

### Premier loses power

All executive powers exercised in the past by the prime minister and the cabinet ministers have been transferred to the president.

Previously, the president's job was mainly a ceremonial one and he could act only on the advice of the prime minister.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

Name of Company	Market share value	Volume traded	Opening price	Highest selling price	Lowest selling price	Closing price	Last buying bid	Last selling bid
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	63	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,100
Arab International Bank	JD 10,000	172	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	—	—
Jordan Electric Co.	JD 1,000	140	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,350	1,450
Paper and Cement Factories	JD 1,000	210	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	—	—
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	2,847	6,900	6,900	6,350	6,900	—	—
Total		3,452						

# AMMAN MARKETPLACE

**RESTAURANTS**

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**FOOD MARKETS ETC.**

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# Iran prohibits imports of Israeli oranges

## CIA revises estimate of potential Saudi output

TEHRAN, Feb. 11 (R). — Iran has prohibited imports of oranges from Israel, following reports that some Israeli oranges have been poisoned by Palestinian guerrillas, government spokesman said today.

The government had authorized the import of 85,000 tons of oranges, half to come from Israel, ready for the Persian

New Year next month when fruit will be in strong demand.

Traders said orange imports were now expected to turn to Turkey, Egypt and Morocco.

The government had also authorized the import of 150,000 tons of tangerines from Pakistan.

## Norway devalues crown, issues price freeze

OSLO, Feb. 11 (R). — Norway today introduced an immediate price freeze to limit the effect of yesterday's eight per cent devaluation of its currency, the crown, a government statement said.

The devaluation, against all major currencies, was expected to raise consumer prices by 2.7 per cent this year. The government was preparing price and profit regulations which would

replace the price freeze the statement said.

Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli told the press conference the government had decided that Norway should stay within the joint European currency float.

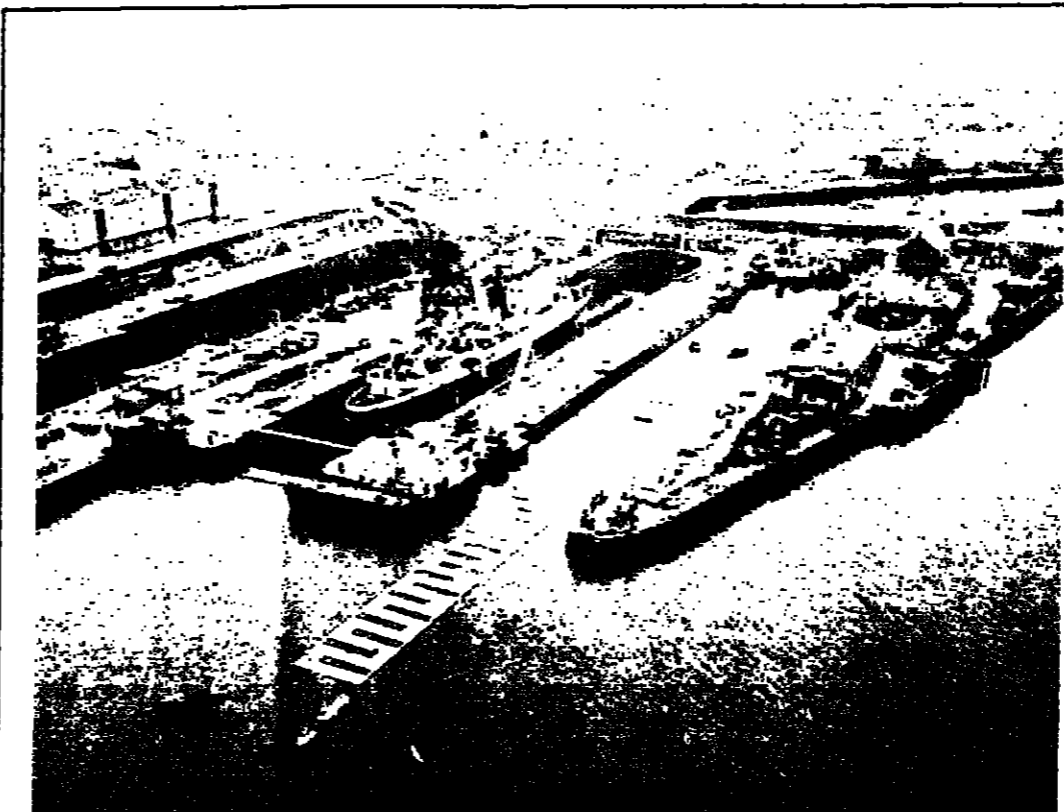
In Copenhagen banking experts said Norway's devaluation within the European joint currency float was unlikely to provoke an early devaluation of the Danish crown.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (R). — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has again revised its estimate of Saudi Arabia's potential oil production -- this time upward -- the Washington Post reported today.

Last month the CIA dropped its estimate of daily Saudi production from 10.5 million barrels to 8.8 million barrels.

A classified report attributed the drop to political and economic decisions by the kingdom's rulers as well as alleged mismanagement of the fields by the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), the newspaper said.

But the CIA's estimate of reduced potential output was received sceptically by U.S. government and oil industry experts. Under pressure from the experts, the CIA has now altered the figures in its international energy biweekly Statistical Review to the original estimate of 10.5 million barrels a day, the Washington Post said.



The initial 140 metre section of a pre-stressed concrete floating breakwater -- claimed to be the first of its type in the world -- was floated out into the River Clyde, Scotland recently. This first section will form part of a floating wave barrier 670 m. long and displacing 2,053 tons for the new Rhu Marina on the north bank of the Clyde. The depth of the water at this site is 8 m. and, the breakwater, due for completion at the end of this year, will give protection to the craft moored in the 500 berths in the marina during all predicted weather conditions. The breakwater is suitable for both shallow and deep water and its basic design provides a horizontal rather than a vertical barrier to wave motion, thus interrupting the vertical movement of the water inherent in wave propagation. This causes the waves to dissipate their energy on the structure, leaving an area of calm water behind. It will consist of a torsion path structure comprising a system of hollow preformation and with internal voids filled with expanded polystyrene. (BIS photo)

# Australia hosts summit of 12 Commonwealth countries

## Kuwait, Romania discuss plans for setting up petrochemical complex

A summit meeting of twelve Commonwealth countries, including India, Bangladesh, Fiji and Papua New Guinea, is taking place in Sydney from Feb. 13-16. The conference is a landmark in Australian international policy, since it marks out Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser as potentially the most significant leader of Australia since Sir Robert Menzies.

By Derek Ingram

WELLINGTON — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is about to host the most high-powered international meeting held in Australia. He is hosting a Commonwealth regional conference in Sydney with eleven presidents and prime ministers.

The object: To work out plans of fuller cooperation between the twelve countries that range in population from India's 600 million to Nauru's 6,000.

Most important of Fraser's guests will be Indian Prime

Minister Morarji Desai; others will include Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, the new Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Junius Jayewardene, and New Zealand's Robert Muldoon.

The Commonwealth twelve for Sydney are: Australia, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tonga and Western Samoa.

This will be the Commonwealth's most spectacular attempt to work regionally as well as globally and the meeting is a direct result of the

June summit meeting in London at which it was agreed that the development of regional meetings could help further collective Commonwealth objectives.

Subjects to be discussed will include alternative sources of energy -- particularly solar and wind energy. One of several Australian initiatives at Sydney is likely to be a proposal that Australia should play a special role in the research of the solar energy for the whole region.

Australia is making considerable headway into solar energy research. Only the other day its Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (SIRO) forecast that by the end of the century one-eighth of the country's needs of primary energy could be provided by solar heat generating systems.

A difficult discussion will

take place at the Sydney meeting on trade flows -- a subject on which there are strong feelings in the region. Malaysia and Singapore are particularly annoyed about protectionism that keeps their manufactured goods out of Australia.

Other subjects on the agenda are the law of the sea 200-mile limit, transport and communications in the South Pacific, and the special problems of small states, of which transport is one. Small island countries that depend on air rather than road transport face difficulties that are not always appreciated by large land-mass countries.

The aim of the conference is not to set up any separate regional machinery for the region -- already there are two organisations, to which many of the 12 belong -- the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Pacific Forum. Care will be taken not to overlap the work of either of them.

The Sydney conference is to follow closely the pattern that has evolved for Commonwealth summit meetings. Informality will be the key. Prime ministers and presidents will have two officials only sitting with them at the table and after two days in the conference room all the leaders will travel more than 100 miles out of Sydney to spend two further days in a health resort.

They will stay at Berida Manor, Bowral -- a house turned recently into a retreat for businessmen. The manor has facilities for golf, tennis, swimming pools, saunas, massages, horse riding and bush walking. For the leaders' wives there is a beauty parlour.

The Sydney conference will underline the increasingly active role that is being played by Australia in Commonwealth affairs. After the era of Sir Robert Menzies, Australian interest in the Commonwealth declined and of the so-called 'old' Commonwealth countries Canada took the most active and forward-looking role. For Australian links with the developing countries, particularly with Africa, never fertilised under Prime Ministers Holt, Gorton and McMahon.

The coming to power of Gough Whitlam's Labour government changed all that dramatically and Australian stands on such issues as South Africa and Rhodesia moved firmly into line with those of other Commonwealth countries.

When the right wing Liberal-Country Party government came back to power in 1976 Mr. Fraser retained most elements of the new foreign policy and displayed as much enthusiasm for the Commonwealth as Mr. Whitlam. His statements in London on apartheid were as strong as any his predecessor ever made.

One of Mr. Fraser's aims in convening this conference is to help pave the way for Australia to host the 1981 heads of government meeting. The next summit is in Lusaka, Zambia, next year. After that one Commonwealth summits will have been held in Asia (Singapore 1971), North America (Canada 1973), Caribbean (Jamaica 1975) and Africa. It will be Australasia's turn.

KUWAIT, Feb. 11 (R). — Kuwait and Romania started official talks today on detailed plans to set up a one billion dollar joint petrochemical complex on Romania's Black Sea coast.

Kuwait Oil Ministry Under-Secretary Mahmoud Al Adasani headed the Kuwaiti side at the talks while the Romanian side was headed by a deputy minister of trade and cooperation, officials said.

The talks were due to be resumed tomorrow on the petrochemical complex which would consume 160,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude oil and three quarters of whose output would go to meet Romanian domestic demand, they added.

## Weekly Wall Street Report

# Wall Street observers caution of probable expansion slowdown

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP). — As the current U.S. economic expansion nears the end of its third year, Wall Street observers are voicing considerable caution over how much further it can go.

By most traditional measures, the American economy began 1978 in healthy shape. And the government's index of leading economic indicators, which is designed to signal the likely future course of business activity, has risen for six months in a row.

But a lively debate continues in the financial community over the probability of a slowdown or an outright recession before too long.

One primary source of concern has been the beating the stock market has taken. The market, despite its reputation for going to emotional extremes, commands considerable respect as an economic forecaster, and is included in the Leading Indicators Index.

"The 1977-1978 market drop has all the earmarks of a classic cyclical decline in stock prices that typically presages economic recessions or slowdowns," Argus Research Corp. observed in its monthly commentary for February.

Stock prices managed to scratch out a small gain in the past week, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average edging up 5.03 to 775.69.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index rose 29 to 50.01, and the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index added 1.86 to 124.64.

Big Board Volume, reduced by a heavy snowstorm early in the week, averaged 17.02 million shares a day, against 20.39 million the week before.

But the relatively steady showing of stock prices in the past two weeks has scarcely put a dent in the wide losses shown by the major averages since the end of 1976.

Albert H. Cox Jr., President of Meryl Lynch, noted

recently that the market's steep decline in January extended the drop in the total market value of listed stocks over the past year to more than \$100 billion.

Even optimistic observers like those at Manufacturers Hanover Trust, while asserting that "there is every reason to expect that the current expansion will continue through the entire year of 1978," note the presence of some cautious omens.

Merrill Lynch rates the chance of a recession starting in this quarter at only 5 per cent, but figures the probability will rise to about 45 per cent by the first half of 1979.

He adds, however, "We do also want to emphasize not thinking that any economic recession in this time period would be moderate but, in terms of depth and duration, we do not envisage the possibility of a steep and lengthy downturn like that of 1973-74."

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian Dinar	Buying/selling
U.S. dollar	314.00/316.00
U.K. sterling	608.00/612.00
W. German mark	149.20/150.10
Swiss franc	161.50/162.40
French franc	64.30/64.70
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.30/36.50
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.00/130.20
Dutch guilder	139.00/139.20
Belgian franc (for every ten)	96.00/96.20
Swedish crown	67.40/67.60

## THE Sunday Crossword

(Formerly The Sunday Herald Crossword)  
Edited by Herb Estenson

### CON AMORE

By Jordan S. Lasher

- 1 Basic: abbr. 54 Horse sport 115 Better prepared 116 Tennis Rod 117 Turkish VIP 118 Antiracism 119 "I" — man with... 120 Van men 121 Bus: abbr. 122 Candidate for break 123 "I" — man with... 124 Swiss river 125 Marion's family 126 German steel city 127 Bolognas' great 128 Caim 129 Bolognas' great 130 Florida 131 Coffee 132 Tail ends 133 Fabric 134 Caim 135 Caim 136 Caim 137 Caim 138 Caim 139 Caim 140 Caim 141 Caim 142 Caim 143 Caim 144 Caim 145 Caim 146 Caim 147 Caim 148 Caim 149 Caim 150 Caim

- 1 Summer hrs. 11 A Fields 12 Spiced with a disk 13 Pulver's title: abbr. 14 Anne -- 15 Satisfy 16 Vani, vid., stages 17 Hurt 18 "above all..." 19 LBJ's V.P. 20 Tenth 21 Adam or Kate 22 Sontoff 23 Cattle 24 Neckline 25 shape 26 Man looked up to 27 Spiff 28 Uria and Trotsky 29 Jewelry 30 Shells 31 Effete 32 Pretense 33 Thresh 34 Thresh 35 Me, Ullmann 36 Griffin 37 Race 38 Arabian 39 Columnist's bit 40 Columnist's bit 41 Musical 42 Track part 43 Express 44 Excavation 45 Juliet's one 46 Juliet's one 47 Juliet's one 48 Juliet's one 49 Juliet's one 50 Juliet's one 51 Juliet's one 52 Juliet's one 53 Juliet's one 54 Juliet's one 55 Juliet's one 56 Juliet's one 57 Juliet's one 58 Juliet's one 59 Juliet's one 60 Juliet's one

- 1 Tibetan priest 2 Audit men 3 Those beyond redemption 4 Ice 5 Courtroom 6 Gaffe 7 Shells 8 Trip money 9 Cherished 10 Leak slowly 11 Neckline 12 shape 13 Pulver's title: abbr. 14 Anne -- 15 Satisfy 16 Vani, vid., stages 17 Hurt 18 "above all..." 19 LBJ's V.P. 20 Tenth 21 Adam or Kate 22 Sontoff 23 Cattle 24 Neckline 25 shape 26 Man looked up to 27 Spiff 28 Uria and Trotsky 29 Jewelry 30 Shells 31 Effete 32 Pretense 33 Thresh 34 Thresh 35 Me, Ullmann 36 Griffin 37 Race 38 Arabian 39 Columnist's bit 40 Columnist's bit 41 Musical 42 Track part 43 Express 44 Excavation 45 Juliet's one 46 Juliet's one 47 Juliet's one 48 Juliet's one 49 Juliet's one 50 Juliet's one 51 Juliet's one 52 Juliet's one 53 Juliet's one 54 Juliet's one 55 Juliet's one 56 Juliet's one 57 Juliet's one 58 Juliet's one 59 Juliet's one 60 Juliet's one

1. ERPOIX CHEAPST ALPIY JUL TPSTONTE JL DEP DN LRP NOHS LC ULSE NOEXJ ALEP —By Lela H. Hunt  
2. ZN ZG X YZGI FREGI YUE LITEEGIC YUINILF XREK JARFSK FEASTING XSI BIN BEEGI —By Linda M. Sperry  
3. EITLYS OVXIR AUTO IS DUEL: SID LSICR MBEAUSH OMBVLO US ICY RID. —By Andy Balw  
4. SMELY TOBACY SLMOCU TOBAC QMSAGC ELYQMS BUBY —By Barbara J. Ray

### CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ERPOIX CHEAPST ALPIY JUL TPSTONTE

JL DEP DN LRP NOHS LC ULSE NOEXJ ALEP

—By Lela H. Hunt

2. ZN ZG X YZGI FREGI YUE LITEEGIC YUINILF

XREK JARFSK FEASTING XSI BIN BEEGI

—By Linda M. Sperry

3. EITLYS OVXIR AUTO IS DUEL: SID LSICR

MBEAUSH OMBVLO US ICY RID.

—By Andy Balw

4. SMELY TOBACY SLMOCU TOBAC QMSAGC

ELYQMS BUBY

—By Barbara J. Ray

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Laughter is wonderful medicine if one doesn't laugh at the wrong time or occasion.

2. America, slowly and by inches, will someday be on the metric system.

3. Aikward new worker won award.

4. She'll grant that ethnic ethics vary very greatly.

# 36 NATIONS AND 1,000 MILLION PEOPLE

## Commonwealth members and their leaders

Australia	14 million	Malcolm Fraser, P.M. *	M
Bahamas	218,000	Lynden Pindling, P.M.	M
Bangladesh	71 million	Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, Pres. *	R
Barbados	254,000	Tom Adams, P.M.	M
Botswana	675,000	Sir Seretse Khama, Pres.	R
Britain	56 million	James Callaghan, P.M.	M
Canada	23 million	Pierre Trudeau, P.M.	M
Cyprus	660,000	Archbishop Makarios, Pres.	R
Fiji	559,000	Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, P.M. *	M
The Gambia	495,000	Sir Dawda Jawara, Pres.	R
Ghana	9 million	Gen. I.K. Acheampong, Chairman, Supreme Military Council	R
Grenada	110,000	Eric Gairy, P.M.	M
Guyana	830,000	Forbes Burnham, P.M.	R
India	604 million	Morarji Desai, P.M. *	R
Jamaica	2 million	Michael Manley, P.M.	M
Kenya	12 million	Jomo Kenyatta, Pres.	R
Lesotho	1 million	Chief Leabua Jonathan, P.M.	M*
Malawi	5 million	Kamuzu Banda, Pres.	R
Malaysia	12 million	Datuk Hussein Bin Onn, P.M. *	M*
Malta	300,000	Dom Mintoff, P.M.	R
Mauritius	881,000	Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, P.M.	M
New Zealand	3 million	Robert Muldoon, P.M. *	M
Nigeria	79 million	Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the Federal Military Government	R
Papua New Guinea	2.8 million	Michael Somare, P.M. *	M
Seychelles	60,000	Albert René, Pres.	R
Sierra Leone	3 million	Siaka Stevens, Pres.	R
Singapore	2.2 million	Lee Kuan Yew, P.M. *	R
Sri Lanka	14 million	Junius Jayewardene, P.M. *	R
Swaziland	530,000	Col. Maphetu Harry Dlamini, P.M.	M*
Tanzania	14.5 million	Julius Nyerere, Pres.	R
Tonga	90,000	Prince Tu'ipulehake, P.M. *	M*
Trinidad and Tobago	1.2 million	Eric Williams, P.M.	R
Uganda	11 million	Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, Pres.	R
Western Samoa	151,000	Taisi Tupuola Tufuga Efi, P.M. *	R
Zambia	4.5 million	Kenneth Kaunda, Pres.	R
Special member			
Nauru	7,500	Bernard Dowiyogo, Pres. *	R

KEY: R — Republic  
M — Monarchy (having Queen Elizabeth as monarch)  
M\* — Monarchy (having monarch other than Queen Elizabeth)

All countries recognise Queen Elizabeth as Head of the Commonwealth

\*Attending Sydney conference

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** First be inspired with the thoughts and plans of action that can add to your mental growth and physical development. Then put this effect so that you achieve a greater amount of press and advancement than has been possible so far.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Go after personal goals in a matter-of-fact manner. Improve health in some way. To meditate and live on a higher plane of expression.

**AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Organizing your future intelligently is wise. Then take right steps in such actions. Reflect before you speak.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Morning is a good time for you with friends, but later you are happiest by yourself. How to have a happier and more affluent existence.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You can handle family affairs early before you get together with relatives. Study career affairs and know how to improve them.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Plan how to make those changes that will permit you to live a more charming and life in the future. Meet with interesting personality and be happy. Avoid those who could downgrade you.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Study obligations well know how best to express yourself in the future. An especially good time to be with loved one.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Meet with associates and set out new arrangements for the future. Good day for eloping civic matters well also.

**SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You can accomplish a deal and also show appreciation to those who have a loyal to you. Take exercises and treatments that help you become stronger, more talented, vital.

**SCORPIO (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Plan some time for your hobby or recreation. Avoid spending money foolishly. Include loved ones in your plans.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Get that new plan going at home so that the future will be brighter for there and then relax. Study into a new interest that will bring you more benefits in the future.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Get into whatever will advance your spiritual and intellectual growth. Communicate with others personally and get good results.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to March 20)** Plan how to have more security in the future and add to present assets, property, etc. Be sure to plan repairs that bring more beauty and comfort to your surroundings.

## PEANUTS

OKAY, TROOPS... MORE ABOUT SURVIVAL IN THE WILDERNESS...

IF I WERE LOST IN THE WOODS, YOU KNOW WHAT I WOULD DO? I'D OPEN THIS CAN OF TENNIS BALLS

YOU KNOW WHY I'D OPEN THIS CAN OF TENNIS BALLS?

BECAUSE, WHEN I WAS PACKING MY GEAR, I THOUGHT IT WAS A TALL CAN OF SOUP!

## ANDY CAPP

WHY MUST YOU ALWAYS PICK ON MY MAN, PERCY?

I'M NOT PICKING ON 'IM, FLO - I'M JUST ISSUIN' A FRIENDLY WARNING!

TWIT! YOU KNOW AS WELL AS I DO - THE ONLY THING THAT CAN STAY IN 'IS HEAD FOR MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES IS A HANGOVER!

## MUTT & JEFF

BUT WHY DID YOU, YOUR WIFE AND HER MOTHER ALL VOTE THE SAME?

BECAUSE IN MY FAMILY WE ALL VOTE ON WHAT WE'RE GONNA DO AND WE DO IT!

YOU VOTE BEFORE YOU VOTE?

IN MY FAMILY WE ALL STICK TOGETHER! IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH! A HOUSE DIVIDED BY ITSELF FALLS!

IN MY HOUSE THE FAMILY VOTES ON ALL IMPORTANT DECISIONS!

THE ONLY TROUBLE IS WHICHEVER WAY I GET TO VOTE IT'S ALWAYS AGAINST MY BETTER JUDGMENT

## THE FLINTSTONES

SURPRISE!

I BET YOU'RE GLAD I'M YOUR DADDY!

CERTAINLY AM!

HE WOULD MAKE A RIDICULOUS LOOKIN' MOMMY!

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes

"That will go good with a part-time job, Dear."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIDUF

BREWO

KIELLY

MOLDEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "TRETTLE"

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLESS PIKER DECENT EROTIC

Answer: Letters were "scattered" under the railroad - "TRESTLE"

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 7 6  
♥ K 10 2  
♦ 8 7 5 4 3  
♣ J 3

**EAST**  
♠ 10 9 4 2  
♥ 7  
♦ A K Q J 9 6  
♣ 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT 6 ♦  
6 ♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Ten of ♦.

"Gentlemen:  
"It has been so long since I wrote to you about the exploits of Trump Coup Tommy that you might think he is no longer with us. Nothing could be further from the truth.  
"You might recall that TCT was, ordinarily, a very undistinguished player. His bidding was poor, his judgment worse and, most of the time, his play of the cards could be described as mediocre. But give him a difficult trump contract to play and his whole manner changed—he became sharp as a blade. Here is a typical example of his skill from a recent game

at the club.  
"If Tommy wanted to bid over East's preemptive jump to six diamonds, he would have been better advised to try seven clubs. But bidding judgment was never his forte, and he gambled six hearts. West would have doubled any other player in the club, but he was aware of Tommy's prowess.  
"Tommy ruffed the opening diamond lead, reducing himself to three trumps as against West's five, but he still made light work of his task. He cashed the ace of trumps to reveal the bad break. Faced with this development, most players would have quit, but Tommy seemed to grow in stature.  
"He proceeded to take four rounds of clubs followed by three rounds of spades, ending in dummy. He was now down to the singleton queen of trumps and two clubs; dummy's last three cards were the ten of trumps and two losing diamonds; West held the J-9-8 of trumps.  
"The scene was set for Tommy's coup de grace. He led a diamond from dummy and ruffed with the queen as West underruffed helplessly. Now Tommy led a club. Whether West ruffed with the jack or ruffed low, dummy's singleton ten of trumps was destined to produce the fulfilling trick!

Sincerely yours,  
The Old Kibitzer"

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Indian unit of weight
- Pronoun
- Wine vessels
- Skilled reader
- Forum
- Young man
- Until
- Yugoslav leader
- Class
- Babylonian deity
- Monosyllabic
- Bombyx
- Unwavering
- Anent
- Gem stones

DOWN

- Surfeit
- Note of the scale
- Saurel
- Pewter coin
- Medina Arab
- Gewgaw
- Non-professional
- Shoemaker's tools
- Broad street: abbr.
- Weep bitterly
- Indignant
- Mark of reverence
- Nyn's daughter
- Prior
- Explosive

**SATURDAY'S SOLUTION**

DOWN

- Division
- Feminine name
- Course traveled
- Hiker's shelter
- The thing
- Ladies' hats
- Connective
- Third tone of the scale
- Flower
- Vestment
- Scottish murder fine
- Encina
- Impatient
- Means of travel
- Feast
- Porker's home
- Mining chisel
- Japanese outcast
- Announce
- Steamboat inventor
- Concur
- Theater
- Clothe
- Waylay
- Russian measure
- Actor Carney
- Swine genus
- Winter peril
- Nickel symbol
- Comparative ending

Part time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 2/6

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Circle, Jabel Amman, Telephone 41083

## GRAFFITI

WATER IS ICE THAT'S LOST ITS COOL

## LOU7 & BOU7

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiyah School or CMS. Tel. 3800. Open daily from noon to 2:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

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Wings Hotel, Jabel Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Price of THREE set meals daily for lunch, and 7-12 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Sour" Tel. 38089. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:

- 6:00 Quran
- 6:15 Cartoons
- 6:30 The Waltons
- 6:50 News in Arabic
- 7:00 News in Arabic
- 7:15 News in Arabic
- 7:30 Survival
- 8:30 Arabic series

Channel 6:

- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Filler
- 8:30 King Jones and son
- 8:10 Roots
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Hawaii Five-O

Channel 3:

- 7:30 Survival
- 8:30 Arabic series

### RADIO JORDAN

- 7:00 Morning show
- 7:30 News bulletin
- 8:00 Morning show
- 8:30 News headlines
- 9:00 Folklounge
- 9:30 Music for children
- 10:00 Signing off
- 10:30 News headlines
- 11:00 Pop session
- 11:30 News summary
- 12:00 Pop session
- 12:30 News summary
- 13:00 Pop session
- 13:30 News bulletin
- 14:00 News bulletin
- 14:30 Rubayat Khayam
- 15:00 Concert hour
- 15:30 Pop session
- 16:00 Kallia and Dimna
- 16:30 Pop session
- 17:00 News summary
- 17:30 The Crystal Pyramid
- 18:00 30 minutes of jazz
- 18:30 News bulletin
- 19:00 News reports
- 19:30 Signing off

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:

- Amman: Said Rashid (73500)
- Irbid: Not available
- Almadhri (3325)
- Zarqa: Parah Aghabawi
- Pharmacies:
- Amman: Sebbagh (23157)
- 5th Circle (41112)
- Adumyeh (77851)
- Irbid: Not available
- Zarqa: Not available
- Taxis:
- Quds (19655)
- Talal (25021)
- Burqa (61028)
- Faisal (23051)

### BBC RADIO

GMT

- 05:00 News: Press Review
- 05:15 Letterbox
- 05:30 The Face of England
- 05:45 Am I too Loud?
- 06:00 News: Press Review
- 06:30 Sarah Ward Requests
- 07:00 News: News about Britain
- 07:15 Our Own Correspondent
- 07:30 The Melody Makers
- 07:45 Following a Famous Father
- 08:00 News: Reflections
- 08:15 The Pleasure of Yours
- 08:30 News: Press Review
- 08:45 From the Weeklies
- 08:50 New Ideas
- 09:00 Sports Review
- 09:15 Take One
- 09:30 Sunday Service
- 10:00 News: News about Britain
- 10:15 Our Own Correspondent
- 10:30 Theatre of the Air
- 10:45 Frank Chapplefield
- 11:00 News: Commentary
- 11:15 Letter from America
- 11:30 Short Story
- 11:45 Sandi Jones Requests
- 12:00 Village Comedy
- 12:15 Radio Newsnet
- 12:30 Concert Hall
- 12:45 News: Commentary
- 13:00 Our Own Correspondent
- 13:15 Cider with Rosie
- 13:30 News: Book Choice
- 13:45 My Music
- 13:50 Sports Call
- 14:00 News: News about Britain
- 14:15 Living in Space
- 14:30 Radio Theatre
- 14:45 Am I too Loud?
- 15:00 News: Commentary
- 15:15 Europa
- 15:30 Banquet and Bonnets
- 15:45 Lullaby
- 16:00 How to be a Musician
- 16:15 Theatre Call
- 16:30 News: Our Own Correspondent
- 16:45 Notes from an Observer
- 16:55 Reflections
- 17:00 Sportsnet
- 17:15 News: Commentary
- 17:30 News: Commentary
- 17:45 Letter from America
- 17:55 Living in Space

### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:

- 7:30 Beirut
- 7:45 Jeddah
- 8:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 8:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 8:45 Doha (BA)
- 9:00 Riyadh (SBI)
- 9:30 Cairo
- 10:00 Baghdad (IA)
- 10:30 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
- 10:45 Athens, Laraca
- 11:00 Paris (AF)
- 11:30 Copenhagen, Vienna
- 11:45 London, Paris
- 12:00 Jeddah
- 12:15 Frankfurt
- 12:30 Beirut (MEA)
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### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520

British Council Tel. 36147-8

French Cultural Centre Tel. 37000

Goethe Institute Tel. 41988

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 4203

Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111

Civil defence rescue Tel. 24381-4

Fire headquarters Tel. 25080

First aid, fire, police Tel. 19

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) Tel. 36381-2

Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3

Police headquarters Tel. 39141

Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777

Airport information (Alia) Tel. 55205

# Kremlin rejects spy charges by Canada; retaliation expected

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (R). — Canadians in Moscow today weighed the prospect of retaliatory action by the Kremlin over Ottawa's expulsion of a group of Soviet officials accused of spying. Canadian government charges against the 13 Soviet officials expelled or barred have been rejected as "absolutely groundless" in a statement put out by the official Tass News Agency here.

The Canadians speculate in private that four or five of their officials might now be expelled from the Soviet capital, despite a warning from Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson that any such move would be matched on a one-to-one basis in Ottawa.

The 13 Soviet officials, four of whom are already outside Canada, were accused of paying large sums of money to a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to try to get him to spy on Canadian counter-intelligence work.

The Tass statement suggested Canadian intelligence made its move against them because of its own image was tarnished -- apparently referring to a domestic spy scandal involving the RCMP.

The agency also said it was

authorised to state that the Canadian action, announced on Thursday, was regarded as unfriendly and had "obviously provocative aims."

Canadian diplomats in Moscow had no word of any contemplated response from the authorities yesterday and previously scheduled meetings were held as planned with Soviet officials.

Diplomats expected that any possible expulsion would not be announced for several days. When Britain banished 105 Soviet officials in 1971, two weeks passed before the Kremlin expelled four British diplomats and barred another 10 from returning.

Soviet relations with Ottawa were apparently clouded following the crash of a nuclear-powered satellite over northern Canada last month. Canada would ask Moscow to pay the cost of the massive search for radioactive debris.

Yesterday Canadian Prime

Minister Pierre Trudeau said that the alleged spy ring was a blot on relations between the countries but would not lead to a permanent rift.

At a news conference here, he played down the long-term effects of the scandal. Mr. Trudeau said "You can continue to have good relations with a person who has not been very nice to you on some occasion."

"I don't see it (the scandal) as the end of our relations in any sense," he said.

## Strange flu strain hits U.S. youth only

ATLANTA, Feb. 11 (AP). — U.S. health officials are battling a flu strain that appears to attack only young people.

The State of Tennessee and the District of Columbia, the U.S. capital, have been added to the list of areas where Russian flu has been confirmed, the U.S. Centre for Disease Control says.

Tennessee is the sixth state on the list for Russian flu, which is striking mainly military cadets, civilian college students and other young people, the centre said yesterday.

Older people may have built up immunity when a flu strain similar to the Russian strain was prevalent in the United States from 1967 to 1967, the centre said.

About 3,000 people -- 1,000 more than the centre expected this time of year -- have died from all varieties of flu in the last four weeks, the centre said. Most of the deaths, especially among the elderly, have been attributed to pneumonia, heart diseases or respiratory diseases brought on or aggravated by flu.

Widespread outbreaks of all types of flu have occurred in 22 states, and smaller outbreaks in 19 other states, the centre said.

The Russian strain is said to be relatively mild, and young patients are expected to recover quickly.

All of the deaths and most of the widespread outbreaks have been blamed on the more common A-Texas and A-Victoria types of flu.

## Soviets set new space record

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (R). — Two cosmonauts today set a new Soviet space endurance record by staying 63 days in their orbiting space station.

Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko broke the record aboard Salyut-Six at 03:40

Moscow time (0040 GMT), Moscow Radio said.

The world record of 84 days was set by an American Skylab crew four years ago.

The new record will give a boost to the Soviet space programme. Soviet space chiefs' confidence was dented last October after a docking failure thwarted an attempt by two Soyuz-25 cosmonauts to enter the Salyut-Six station.

Throughout the Salyut-Six mission, Soviet commentators have stressed the significance of the station's double-docking facility for prolonging space flights.

Romanenko and Grechko docked at Salyut's second entry port and repaired in a space-walk the fault at the other port which had thwarted the Soyuz-25 mission.

This permitted two other cosmonauts, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Oleg Makarov, to dock with Salyut for five days last month in the world's first three-craft space link-up.

As if to underline the usefulness of the double-docking system, Dzhanibekov and Makarov returned to earth aboard their hosts' Soyuz-26 ferry vessel, leaving their own craft, Soyuz-27, attached to the station.

The first of a new type of unmanned supply craft, Progress-1, docked next with the orbiting laboratory, bringing fuel, food, oxygen and scientific equipment to the crew.

Progress was cast off last Monday, leaving the second entry port free for a possible further flight by a manned or cargo vessel.

## 50 killed in 2 airplane crashes

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 11 (R). — A Uruguayan air force plane, believed to be carrying 33 people, crashed last night near the northern city of Artigas, killing everyone on board, an official statement said.

Twenty-three victims had already been identified but the exact number of dead was not known, according to the air force statement. Reliable sources earlier said there were 27 passengers and six crew on the C-47 plane which was on a regular passenger run.

A radio reporter who was an eye witness said the plane crashed and burst into flames shortly after taking off from Artigas airport 600 kms. north of here.

Another disaster occurred yesterday when a twin-engine commuter plane bound for Seattle crashed while taking off from Richmond, Washington, USA and police said all 17 people aboard were killed. The Beechcraft plane, owned by the small commuter airline Columbia-Pacific, was carrying 15 passengers and two crew when it fell to the ground about 500 (metres) from the runway and burst into flames.

## Cypriot EOKA-B underground group announces dissolution

NICOSIA, Feb. 11 (R). — Cypriot newspapers last night received copies of a letter, purportedly from the EOKA-B underground organisation, announcing its dissolution.

The letter said the move by the organisation, formed to fight for union between Cyprus and Greece, was in response to appeals by Cypriot state and church leaders.

The letter was claimed to be in the name of "group leaders, military commanders and senior officers of the organisation."

It said: "Today, we declare officially the disbanding of EOKA-B. We place our honour and dignity as individuals and members of EOKA-B in the hands of His Beatitude (Archbishop Chrysostomos) and our national leadership."

The letter added: "We place our safety in the hands of the rule of law... Long live the struggle of our Cyprus for full freedom."

The rightwing organisation, founded in 1971 by the late Gen. George Grivas, was a staunch opponent of Archbishop Makarios during his years as President of Cyprus.

It accused him of causing

what the letter called the "Turkification or Communisation of Cyprus."

One of the last acts of EOKA-B was the kidnapping last December of the son of President Spyros Kyprianou who took over from Archbishop Makarios on his death last year.

He was set free three days later after the government pre-

sumed that his abductors would not be punished. But President Kyprianou warned at the same time that further acts of EOKA terrorism would be punished without pity.

The kidnappers had been trying to force the release of jailed comrades.

A Cypriot government spokesman said the authenticity of the letter was being investigated.

"They have ceased to exist as a cohesive organisation with central direction for some time. But if what they say is genuine, this, of course, is good news," he added.

Before Gen. Grivas died in 1974, EOKA-B waged a guerrilla campaign across Cyprus, attacking police stations and official buildings in an unsuccessful drive to discredit Archbishop Makarios's government.

EOKA supporters already serving jail terms include Nicos Sampson, who replaced Archbishop Makarios as president for a few days after the 1974 rightist coup, and Gen. Grivas's successor, Lt. Gen. Papadopoulos.

## U.S. rejects Soviet draft of Belgrade declaration

BELGRADE, Feb. 11 (R). — The United States last night rejected a "totally deficient" new but essentially unchanged Soviet draft for a final declaration of the Belgrade European Security Conference on detente and human rights.

Diplomats from other Western and neutral delegations also expressed surprise that the new Soviet paper contained only "cosmetic changes."

Delegations agreed on a programme for at least another week in an attempt to overcome the negotiating stalemate which has dogged talks since mid-January. The talks had been due to end in mid-February.

Soviet chief delegate Yuli Vorontsov said his country's document was the best that could realistically be achieved. But his American counterpart Arthur Goldberg turned it down and declared: "Time is indeed short."

Human rights have emerged as the main stumbling bloc at the marathon conference, which was also called to examine the political, military, economic and scientific cooperation pledges contained in the 1975 Helsinki accords.

Mr. Vorontsov has earlier declared that the Soviet Union will veto any reference to human rights and scarcely go beyond the Helsinki document, which proved highly embarrassing to the communist East when human rights movements took root and grew rapidly.

Senior delegates here said they were now uncertain about how long the conference would last.

## Viet U.N. envoy leaves New York

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Agencies). — Vietnamese United Nations Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi, expelled from the United States for alleged involvement in espionage, arrived here from New York today with his family.

He told reporters that his expulsion was illegal and that he had no contact with spies or espionage.

Mr. Thi said the whole affair was a fabrication which had been created to discredit the Vietnamese government.

"Justice will win, he told reporters through an interpreter before departure for New York last night. "The U.N. must make it clear that the illegal actions of a United States. The U.N. must also make it clear that the U.S. has violated the UN Charter and the Headquarters Agreement."

Mr. Thi, 54, was the first head of a U.N. mission to be expelled from the United States.

He was recalled by his government last weekend when he was voting to stand firm against the U.S. and gathering some support from communist and the non-aligned delegates at the U.N.

## Self-confessed strangler freed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11 (R). — Police yesterday released an out-of-work actor after investigating his claim that he committed 12 Hollywood strangler murders. Actor Ned York, 37, told reporters he had been taking a hallucinatory drug when he tried to confess to the murders last Wednesday. He was questioned for three days about incoherent statements which police said appeared to implicate him in the "hillside strangler" killings.

Asked why he had called police, Mr. York told reporters: "I was smoking Angel Dust (a hallucinatory drug) and I'm not in control of my speech right now." Mr. York is the only person to have been held for the series of slayings in which 12 young women have been strangled and their nude bodies dumped on remote hillsides. But police said soon after arresting him that Mr. York might not be the real killer.

## No Salisbury accord yet

SALISBURY, Feb. 11 (AP). — Negotiators for a new Rhodesia constitution met for more than two hours here last night, but informed sources said afterwards that no progress was made on how white representatives should be elected in a future black-dominated parliament. The four negotiating parties -- the government, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau -- are due to meet again on Monday. Prime Minister Ian Smith missed the talks, travelling instead to Gwelo in central Rhodesia for commissioning of new officers. The negotiations have snagged over Bishop Muzorewa's opposition to parallel voter rolls one for white members of parliament and the other for blacks. All sides have agreed that 28 whites will sit in the 100-seat parliament to safeguard the interests of Rhodesia's white minority.

# Besides obvious economic reasons, Tunisia's recent riots stemmed from backstage struggle for Bourguiba's succession

By Michael Goldsmith

TUNIS (AP) — Nearly every roof in the Tunisian capital's sprawling Melassine slum district displays a television aerial. But the streets are unpaved in this breeding ground of revolution and small groups of unemployed youths stand ankle-deep in winter mud, glowering silently at passing motorists.

It was Melassine and the equally dismal industrial suburbs south of Tunis which

sparked off the Jan. 26 riots that left an estimated 200 dead and almost toppled the benign Western-oriented dictatorship of President-for-Life Habib Bourguiba.

President Bourguiba's liberal economic policies have given Tunisians an average income of \$850 per year -- the highest of any non-oil producing country except South Africa -- while leaving a wide gap between the extremes of rich and poor.

Years of drought at home

and recession abroad have reversed Tunisia's long-standing relative prosperity.

One in every ten of the capital's 1.2 million inhabitants is an unemployed adult.

The ailing 75-year-old president has virtually retired from public life and the Arab nation of six million has been torn by a bitter backstage struggle for his succession.

The constitution names the Prime Minister -- 67-year-old former National Bank President Hedi Nouria -- as Mr. Bourguiba's automatic successor, but Mr. Nouria has little charisma and almost no political following of his own.

Yet the elegant, diminutive prime minister, with the full support of Tunisia's 15,000-man army, displayed an expected toughness in crushing the riots and has emerged as the nation's new strongman.

### Rival

Among the politicians who wanted to step into Mr. Nouria's shoes was 65-year-old Habib Achour, a former amateur boxer and onetime Bourguiba ally who built the Ge-

neral Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT) into the nation's all-powerful single labour federation with 650,000 dues-paying members.

For months, Mr. Achour had paved the way for a confrontation with Mr. Nouria with organised labour unrest and escalating wage demands.

On Jan. 26 Mr. Achour, claiming that the government was plotting to take over the UGTT, finally threw the gauntlet to Mr. Nouria. He called a one-day general protest strike that degenerated into the worst outbreak of street fighting, looting and destruction that Tunisia has seen in the 21 years since the end of French colonial rule.

At the height of the rioting Mr. Achour is alleged to have telephoned the Tunisian security chief and warned that his men would "spread blood and gore throughout the city" unless military guards were removed from UGTT headquarters.

Mr. Achour and ten other members of the UGTT leadership are now in jail on charges of incitement to insurrection. Mr. Achour's alleged te-

lephone call is a crucial element in the government's criminal charges.

A National UGTT Congress has been convened for Feb. 25 to elect a new Executive Committee while Mr. Achour faces a possible jail sentence of up to 15 years.

### Nouria is winner

Experienced diplomatic observers believe Mr. Nouria has emerged from his long struggle with Mr. Achour as the winner by knocking out the divisive round, consolidating his grip on the presidential succession.

The leftist infiltrators admitted into the UGTT under Mr. Achour's leadership are being systematically purged and the labour federation has returned almost overnight to its former role as a pillar of the regime.

Since Mr. Achour's arrest, messages of support for Mr. Nouria have been pouring into union headquarters from virtually every section of the nation-wide union.

"Yet nothing will ever be the same again in Tunisia," said a 52-year-old civil servant who witnessed some of the worst rioting.

"In the old day Bourguiba would have stopped the rioters in their tracks with a single short speech. Now we know that Bourguiba no longer counts for much, and that Nouria has taken charge all but in name. The riots were an abomination, but at least they cleared the air."

In an obviously Nouria-drafted order of the day to the Tunisian army, Mr. Bourguiba paid tribute to the troops' loyalty to the regime, which he said had crushed "the explosion of violence, rebellion, terror and lawlessness" intended to destroy orderly governme-



President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia



Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouria

sed the security forces of "reacting" by shooting kill. Mr. Masmoudi admitted the security forces had the experience in riot-control but said they deserved praise for bringing the estimated 100 rioters to heel "with so little bloodshed."

Officially, 48 persons, including three members of the security forces, were killed. Mestiri, placed the number dead at around 200 -- nearly all of them teenage children.

### Back in control

By nightfall, the steel-bitted troops had restored order, proclaimed a month-long state of emergency and imposed a rigid curfew.

The rioters returned to their slums, known in Tunis as the city's "poverty ring," but their problems remain unsolved while on their television they watch programmes of nearby Italy advertising its consumer products and come within their reach the rest of their lives.

The 10,000 Tunisian students were on vacation the day of the rioting. Government officials believe damage might have been greater if the students, have repeatedly rioted for fist causes in the past, become involved.

When the students returned on Feb. 6, they staged a belated strike in sympathy with the workers. Mr. Nouria displaying a newly acquired toughness, immediately sent a ring of troops around university to prevent further violence.

The prime minister did not intend to allow new insurrection to obel his orderly advance to the presidency.

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